

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

## ALEXANDRIA:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25, 1860.

The Overland mail from California has arrived at Malley's station, with dates to the 2nd. The steamers Golden Age and Champion were advertised to leave on the 5th, and a contest of speed was anticipated. Mr. Philip Moore and Mr. Stevenson were eandidates for the Speakership in the House of Representatives. The former was supported by Ex-Governor Weller and Mr. Gwin, and Washington interests, and the latter by the friends of Messrs. Denver and Latham. The election of Speaker, however, will not foreshadow conclusively the question of the vacant Senatorship. It is probable that there will be no election this winter.

In letters from Germans residing in Transylvania, it is said that some popular movement is likely soon to occur in Hungary, "so very high do the Magyars now carry their heads;" but no apprehensions of serious disturbances are entertained. Very extensive preparations for maintaining peace and order in Hungary have been made, and there is every reason to believe that gov-ernment would at once have recourse to stringent measures, should they appear necessary. Three church bells have been consecrated at Linz, and on Sunday, the 25th of last month, the Protestants in the capital of Upper Austria were, for the first time since the year 1629, (Ferdinand II.,) summoned by the ring of bells to attend divine service.

The citizens of Kent county, Md., have of late suffered considerable loss by fires. On Thursday morning last, the barn of Mr. George Spry, near Still Pond, was set on fire and entirely consumed, together with three horses and all his corn and provender. It is believed the building was set on fire by a slave woman, who was instigated thereto by a free negro man. Both of them have been committed to jail at Chestertown. On Saturday, the stable of Mr. Abel J. Reese, in the neighborhood of Rock Hall, in the same county, was also consumed, with his been arrested and committed to jail, on suspicion of applying the incendiary torch.

Clark Mills has begun to erect his equestrian statue of Washington. It represents the Pater Patrice as he is said to have appeared at the battle of Princeton, when, after having attempted several times to rally his terrified troops, he put spurs to his horse and endeavored to charge the enemy alone; but his charger refused to advance. The action of the terror-stricken horse, as he recoils from the sheet of fire before him, is very effective, while Washington remains firmly seated, as if believing himself simply an instrument in the hands of Providence to work out the great problem of liberty.

"The women are costly Darlings," says the New York Express, in announcing that silks to the amount of over thirty-three millions of dollars had been imported during the past year. We certainly do import too we are not willing to have the whole amount of their cost charged to the ladies. No small part of the silks, or silken articles, find its way, in one shape or another, to the persons of the opposite sex, notwithstanding the many goods which are used as fashionable side-walk sweepers.

We were informed, on Monday, says the Abingdon Virginian, that the subject matter of the Virginia and Kentucky Railroad had been referred to the Attorney General, for his opinion as to whether the Charter had not been forfeited. A despatch has been received, which gives the gratifying intelli-gence that the Attorney General decides that the Charter has not been forfeited. This question being settled, we now apprehend no difficulty in regard to the construction of

A New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, says :- "The bitter personal attack of Mr. Pryor, of Virginia, upon the editor of the Herald, in the House of Reprein newspaper circles. It is a noticeable fact that the epithets were not published in the Herald's report. Mr. James Gordon Bennett, jr., it is said, has declared his determination to call Mr. Pryor to account, for these lefthanded compliments to his father."

The Territorial Legislature of Kansas, assembled at Lecompton on Friday, in conformity with the special proclamation of Gov. Medary, and immediately passed a resolution adjourning to Lawrence. The Governor vetoed the resolution, but the Legisla-

A meeting of the citizens of Cincinnati was held on Saturday night, when a committee was appointed to make arrangements for the reception of the members of the Kentucky and Tennessee Legislatures, who are expected there on Thursday. The Ohio Legislature has passed a resolution inviting them to Columbus, and appropriating \$5,000

for their expenses. Queen Louisa of Sweden, Princess of Holland, has published, under the pseudonym of "Jane Wincome," a volume in Swedish translated from the English, entitled "The Laborer's in the Lord's Vineyard." The

at Stockholm. the gas turned on, but not ignited. He attempted the feat, and was almost immediately strangled, so that his life was saved with much difficulty.

The Supreme Court, on Monday, on an appeal from the Circuit Court of the Southern district of New York, in which a suit regreeted by the citizens of Richmond with on the day of sailing.

The small-pox still continues its ravages in the vicinity of Boston, though the deaths are few in comparison with the number of cases. Hardly a town is free from the infection. In Newton, a large number have contracted the disorder, and in one case a man upwards of 80 years of age is now convalescent from a severe attack. In Watertown, many are suffering from either small-pox or varioloid. In Needham there are a number | Maryland Legislature : sick; in one case an infant taking the infec-tion who had been in no way exposed to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and to tion who had been in no way exposed to the disorder, which is apparently carried about unconsciously from house to house in the clothes of visitors.

A letter from the city of Mexico, dated January 5, confirms the details previously published of the engagement between the Miramon and Juarez forces at Colima, and the disastrous defeat of the latter, although their numbers largely exceeded those under its appearance in advocacy of a Papol monarchy in Mexico. Gen. Marquez was still in prison. Miramon was to re-enter the capital on the 6th of January, and was imcapital on the 6th of January, and was im-mediately to leave on his expedition against interest held by it, and therefore with the view to

The United States Collector of Baltimore, presented on Monday, to Captain William B. Hooper, of the ship Ann E. Hooper, of Baltimore, and first and third mates, Thomas M. Stokes and William Edward Auld. three splendid telescopes, from the British government, for services rendered in rescuing the survivors of the crew of the British bark Onzell Galley, in April last.

A telegraphic despatch from Washington says :- "There seems to be a general indisposition to take a vote for Speaker at present, the condition of parties continuing to be such as not to promise a successful result. There is no indication of any of Mr. Sherman's friends transferring their support to any other candidate.

Gen. Cass has just presented to the city of Detroit, Mich., one site for a public park, and another for a fountain and watering place; provided, the Common Council will devote the land which he gives, exclusively to the purposes designated.

Wm. Y. C. White, esq., at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Exchange Bank of Virginia, at the Bank in Abingdon, on Wednesday last, was elected President of the Bank, in the place of Mr. John C. Greenway, deceased.

The Petersburg Express, one of the sprightliest and most enterprising journals in the country, has made its appearance in a new typographical suit, by which it greatly said creditors, or such as shall assent to the proimproved.

Deputy United States Marshal Johnson, arrested a gang of counterfeiters, consisting corn, fodder, and ten head of horses and of six men and two women, with their dies mules. A slave living in the vicinity has and a large amount of counterfeit coin, at Toledo, on Saturday.

> The New York Sunday Courier learns that all hope of the recovery of Mr. Burton, the comedian, has been abandoned, and that his death is almost momentarily expected.

Several Communications on hand, will be inserted in the order in which they

Letter from Mr. Hardeman, of Georgia.

The Macon, Georgia, Citizen, contains the following extract of a letter from the Hon. Thomas Hardeman, Jr., Southern Opposition representative from the Third Congressional district of Georgia:-

We cannot (and it is daily and hourly admitted here) elect Bocock, could we give him every vote. They (the democrats) can only control for their candidate 90 votes. Add to that our whole vote, 23, and you see we only have then 113 votes-not enough to elect: and it has been definitely settled here, large a quantity of silks every year, but yet that the moment we go to them the anti-Lecompton Democrats, who have been throwing their votes away, will, in order to prevent the election of an administration demoerat, vote for Sherman. They have said this on the floor, again and again. You see that Etheridge, of Tennessee, made a distinct proposition that we would go for Bocock, whenever they could get enough votes, with ours, to elect him, provided they would agree to come to one of our party, whenever we would swell his vote, so that, with them. he could be elected. But this fair proposition is indignantly rejected, because we are not recognized as a party. They surely should control their own party, before we are called on to abandon ours, to save their sinking fortunes. The truth is, every move made by them has been, not as would be inferred, at the republicans, but at the Southern oppositionists. They wish, by threats, to drive us into the democratic ranks, and, after we have voted for their man, use it to prove that we have disorganized our own

Every democrat here admits that our votes will avail them nothing, unless they can sentatives, on Friday, is creating much talk get some of their own men who are voting against them, and they have no hope of this, and so admit. Still, they and their papers charge upon us a delay of the organization. I think an American from the South, or Sherman, will be elected. I would not be surprised to see Mr. Boteler, of Virginia, settled upon as a compromise man. Briggs, of New York, is as true as steel. He is an eminently conservative man, and will vote

for us to the biter end. You now have a little insight into the management of democratic affairs here .--The first day of the session they began an inflammatory debate upon the slavery questure immediately repassed it by a vote of 9 to 3 in the Council, and 29 to 8 in the Asto empty benches. I have heard the speakers denounce Sherman as unfit to live and as unfit to die, and have seen them, at the conclusion of their remarks, arm Sherman, and are hereby empowered and required to elect a preswalk off in social glee. So much for their sincerity and honest indignation.

I tell you, the politicians of the democratic party are making black republicans every day, by menaces and threats, and the South will yet learn that their representatives, by imprudence, have added fuel to the flames. The moment you say you are no democrat, you are denounced as an enemy to Southern rights, and ruled out of Southern organiza-T. HARDEMAN, JR.

Connecticut to Virginia .- The Richmond Dispatch of Saturday says that there book is sold for the benefit of a hospital is now in that city a distinguished gentleman all such officers, engineers, agent or agents, man- the right party to elect. The bill was lost by founded by the Queen, soon after her arrival at Stockholm.

of Connecticut, Charles L. Chaplain, esq., and to agree for and settle their respective combens and to agree for and settle their respective combens and to agree for and settle their respective combens and to agree for and settle their respective combens and to agree for and settle their respective combens and to agree for and settle their respective combens and to agree for and settle their respective combens and to agree for and settle their respective combens and to agree for and settle their respective combens and to agree for and settle their respective combens and to agree for and settle their respective combens and to agree for and settle their respective combens and to agree for an agree for Meeting in New Haven, the capital of that pensations, and to settle, pass and sign all accounts, and also to make and establish rules of proceeding, A man in Brooklyn, N. Y., lately made a bet that he could hold his mouth for five ple of Virginia the conservative sentiments the said company in and during the intervals beminutes over an ordinary gas-burner, with and fraternal feelings of one of the most enlightened and patriotic communities in the they shall be allowed such compensation for their land. Mr. Chaplain is a native of Maryland, services as shall by a general meeting of the stockbut a resident of New Haven, and a gentleman of high-toned and dignified character. stock of the Potomac Canal Company shall con-The same paper says that Governor Letcher sist of six mill one of dollars, divided into sixty will transmit the communication with which | thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, of he is commissioned, to the Legislature of Vir- which each person subscribing may take and sub ginia, and expresses the hope that he will be scribe one or more whole shares, to be paid in the garding railroad iron was involved, directed that courtesy and hospitality which are due

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

Washington, Jan. 23 .- The canal meet-Anthony Hyde, esq., besides other interests. After due consideration the following was unanimously adopted, to be submitted to the

incorporate the Potomac Canal Company. Whereas, It is represented to the General Assembly of Maryland that the indebtedness of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, incurred for its completion to Cumberland and for repairs to the canal having precedence of its resources to the liens of the State, amount, with interest, to about three millions seven hundred thousand dollars, and that other just and equitable debts, incurred for its construction, over which the State's mortgage has precedence, amount, with interest, to about two millions three hundred thousand dollars. That its finances and credit are hopelessly Miramon. A newspaper was about to make exhausted, and that without some material change in its organization there can be no reasonable expectation that the work can become useful to the be relieved, nor is it probable that the State will render this important work beneficial to the com-

munity and to relieve its numerous creditors,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, that the treasurer of the State be, and is ereby authorized and directed to proceed under the advice of legal counsel, so soon as it may be compatible with the provisions of this act, to sell and dispose of all the interest hold by the State of Maryland in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, under the several deeds of mortgage held by way of security from the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, whether for loans, preferred

stock or otherwise. Provided. That said canal and all its works, immunities, privileges and grants, under its original and amended charters, shall produce a sum sufficient to pay all indebtedness, exclusive of the interest held by the State of Maryland and the current floating debt of said company hereinafter provided for, and to be paid for in the manner pereinafter mentioned, and

Provided further, That if said canal and its privileges shall be sold for a greater sum than is sufficient to discharge all its indebtedness, exclusive of the interest held by the State of Maryland, that the purchaser or purchasers other than the creditors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, shall fully pay and satisfy in the first place all claims against said company incurred subsequently to the year 1845 for officers salaries. improvements and repairs of said canal, constituting the current and floating debt of said company. In the second place all the bonds and other claims against said company having precedence to the mortgage of the State of Maryland. In the third place shall pay and provide for all other claims against said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company which stand deferred to the mortgage to the State of Maryland, and lastly shall pay over to the State of Maryland the balance of said purchase money at such time and in such manne the treasurer of the State may direct. 2. Be it further enacted. That to relieve the

creditors of the Chesapeake and Chio Canal Com-

pany, and to render the canal efficient and valua-ble by extricating it from existing incumbrances,

visions of this act by their subscription, be, and

they are hereby incorporated into a body politic

and company by the name and style of the Potomae Canal Company, with a capital stock of six millions of dollars, as hereinafter provided for, and by such title shall have perpetual succession, setatas rights and interests of said company shall be adjudged and taken in law to be - be, and they are hereby, appointed commissioners, who shall cause books to be opened at such times and places as subscriptions to the capital stock of the Potomac Canal Company, hereby incorporated, which subscriptions may be made either in person or by power of attorney; and notice shall be given such manner as may be deemed advisable by said commissioners of the time and place of opening books, and said subscription books shall be kept open at least thirty days, and the subscription to said stock shall be received under such regulation as the said commissioners shall prescribe in the manner following. The stock of the said compa-A primary or preferred stock. Second-A secon dary or deferred stock. The primary or preferred peake and Ohio Canal Company, which have precedence to the liens or mortgages held by the to the said Potomac Canal Company, which said preferred stock shall first be entitled to the paynum, dating from the period of the organization to war with "all the world and the rest of Company; changing the time of holding the and were stronger to-day than France, Auspaid on the deferred stock of the compony. The condary or deferred stock of the company shall consist of all other obligations of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company which now stand deferred and postponed to the liens or mortgages of the State of Maryland, and in favor of such lia bilities of the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company as may be subscribed to the stock of the Potomac Canal Company, in virtue of the provisions of this act, as a secondary or deferred stock, the lien or mortgages now held by the State Maryland for such purposes, are hereby declared to be waived, postponed and deferred. And when Company shall be more than sufficient, after paying all current expenses of the company, and for reof six per cent, dividend upon the preferred stock of said company as before stated, then such surplus profits not exceeding 6 per cent. per annum, shall House for the courtesy shown me, and hope, company; and in the event of the surplus or net | Preston will prevail. profits of said company, at any time or in any year ital stock of said company, after the reservation the canal, not exceeding two hundred thousand

of the State's interest in the Chesapeake and Ohio 3. And be it further enacted, That the commissioners hereby appointed shall, within twenty days a general meeting of the subscribers to the stock of the Potomac Canal Company, at the city of Washington, of which meeting due notice shall be given by advertisement in newspapers published in slave named Mary, and her four children, the Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia, eldest 11 years old. at least fifteen days prior to said meeting; and such meeting, when assembled, shall and may be continued from day to day until the business is finished; and the commissioners, at the time and place aforesaid, shall lay before such of the subscribers as shall meet, according to said notice, the books containing the subscription; and if more than onehalf of the capital sum of six million of dollars shall appear to have been subscribed in the manner herein directed, and a majority of such subscriident and six directors, for conducting and managing all said company's business and concerns for and during such time, not exceeding three years, as the said subscribers, or a majority them, shall think fit; and in counting the votes o all general meetings of the said company, each member shall be allowed one vote for every share | pay into the Treasury one-half of the value of held by him or her at the time, in the stock of said company, and any proprietor by writing his or her hand, executed before two witnesses, may de-

her at any general meeting. 4. And be it further engeted, That the said president and directors, and their successors, or a majority of them assembled, shall have full power and so advocated by Mr. C. Y. Thomas, and Mr. authority to appoint, and at their pleasure dismiss | Smith, who maintained that the mother was holders be determined.

5. And be it further enacted. That the capital manner berein before provided for in the debts of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company; and in

principal and interest shall be received as payment of such subscription; and in the case of fractional sums less than one hundred dollars, the subscriber ing at the mayor's office this evening was will be required to pay the difference in money, to well attended. The corporation of Wash- make the shares complete; and if the whole debt of ington was repesented by Mayor Berret, the | the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company hereby corporation of Alexandria by Mayor Mas- authorized to be subscribed to the stock of the Posey, and the corporation of Georgetown by tomac Canal Company shall not have been made at the organization of said company, the president and directors may continue to take and receive subscriptions in like manner for the term of twelve months thereafter, or for a longer period if they

shall deem it necessary.

6. And be it further enacted, That the floating or current debt of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company incurred subsequent to the year 1845, for officers' salaries, improvements and repairs of the Canal, shall be provided for and paid from the current revenues of the Potomac Canal Company, unless at the option of the holders thereof they may subscribe the same to the preferred stock of the Potomac Canal Company.
7. And be it further enacted, That from and af-

er the organization of the said Potomac Canal Company, as herein provided for, all the lands immunities, privileges and other property of whatsoever kind or nature which may be held and enoyed by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company and all the franchises, powers, grants, rights, immunities or privileges now vested in or pertaining to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company uncommunity, or that its numerous creditors can der their original and amended charter or otherwise, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and they are hereby declared to be fully vested in and transferred to the Potomac Canal Company, in as full and effectual manner as if originally granted to the said Potomae Canal Company.

REMARKS OF MR. BENTLEY, OF LOUDOUN, in the House of Delegates, Thursday, Jan. 12th, on the Bill Appropriating \$500,000 for Arming the State

Mr. Speaker:—I feel great reluctance in consuming the time of the House. I am young in years and young as a member of this House. Since taking my seat here I have been a quiet spectator, contenting myself with voting when my name was called; and, sir, I feel the greater embarrassment when I consider the magnitude and importance of the bill now before the House. But with all these difficulties pressing upon me, I feel, that a duty I owe to myself, as well as to the constituents I have the honor to represent in part on this floor, demand of me an explanation of the vote I shall be called upon to give upon the bill now under consideration. There is no section of the State more deeply interested in the honor, welfare and defence of this Commonwealth than the county from which I hail, a border county extending to the scene of the late conflict-a county within whose limits are comprised twelve million dollars of real estate, a county with six thousand slave population, paying and paying promptly, into the treasury a larger revenue than any other in this Common- Districts, as at present constituted. Whenwealth, save one; a county whose bosom is large enough to comprehend every interest in this occur, due notice of the time and place of State from centre to circumference; a county | making the appointment to supply the vacanwhich, until within the last few years, has cy shall be given. If, after such notice, no had no State improvement in her midst, and suitable person shall apply from any district, yet she has invariably been found here vot- the vacancy may be supplied from the State ing for these improvements, from the railroad | at large; and, for the purpose of providing a down to your mud pikes. Sir, will it be doubt- fund for supplying the additional Cadets ed for one moment by any member of this herein required, the sum of three thousand six House, that I feel, that my people feel, as hundred dollars is hereby appropriated andeep an iterest in the defence of this Com- | nually, and the Auditor of Public Accounts monwealth as one here? The bill reported is hereby authorized and required to issue from the Joint Committee appropriating one | his warrant or warrants upon the treasury hundred thousand dollars for the purchase for the same, in the manner that other warand may sue and be sued, and use a common seal, of arms, met with my hearty concurrence. - rants to the said Institute have been hereto-The appropriation sought by this bill, increas- fore issued." lars, I was, and am still, willing to vote for. motion of Mr. Neeson, laid on the table. But, I do object to expending three hundred | A bill to complete the Virginia Central they shall think fit, under the management of and twenty thousand dollars for the erection Railroad was taken up, and on motion of such persons as they shall appoint for receiving of an armory. The gentleman from Madi- Mr. Stuart, was amended, and was ordered hands of the Legislature an annual appro- A message was received from the House priation of one hundred thousand dollars of Delegates, announcing that they had con-

are numbered, I hope, to endure for all time. up and passed without a dissenting vote. are we going to fight ourselves out this Union? of the 15th Circuit.

I would much prefer fighting, if we must | Resolutions of enquiry were adopted throughout the length and breadth of this hibiting railroad agents from charging more

time than I had intended. I thank the grossed. be paid on the second or deferred stock of said sir, the amendment of the gentleman from ference on the Harper's Ferry expenses,

Env.—The Abolitionists are always prating | eral a Board to audit the claims and issue State of Maryland for all future time as a reim- many eases, might serve to soften the asperbursement and indemnity for the relinquishment lities of their judgments, if not entirely remove all charges of rigor and inhumanity. House. The bill also excepts and requires The Senate of Virginia has just shown a notable example of its extreme jealousy of

the rights of negro children, despite the wishes of their natural mother. It appears that by the will of Nelson Colin, dec'd., of Culpeper, he manumitted a

The petition came from Mary, desiring the privilege of returning to a state of slavery, together with her children, and the se- and five members on the part of the Senate, be ap lection on her part of a master, who was to pointed, to whom shall be is erred the recent

The bill before the Senate was a special case, departing from the provisions of the general law. It was contended by Senators Neeson and August, that the mother should children, who could not, as they maintained, be reduced to slavery under existing laws until they were of age; and moreover, the general law required that the master elected should the negroes, whereas this bill required him to

pay nothing. pute any other to vote and act as proxy for him or the proper person to select a master for her children, and that the master should not be itionism think of such legislation!- Fredericksburg Herald.

FOR RENT .- I will rent for the year 1860, the HOUSE and LOT, in the town of Upperville, Va., lately occupied by the Rev. G. W. Har. ris, as a Boarding School. The House contains 14 Rooms, with Store Rooms: a first-rate Kitchen, with three Sergants' Rooms; first-rate Meat House. and Stabling; a well in the yard, and all the necessary out-houses. A fine Academy Building, with 21 acres of land, and 154 acres of land, well | water, good springs being found in every field .set in grass, adjoining the above mentioned pro- There is a quantity of good surface rock for fencperty. For terms, apply to

W. A. STEPHENSON. Agent for Mrs. E. O. Carter. I would say the Upperville Pemale Academy is VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate on Monday, resolutions were adopted enquiring into the expediency of incorporating the Winchester Home Manufacturing Company; and that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the propriety of reporting a joint resolution conferring a sword, with suitable devices thereon, upon Lieut. Israel Green, U. S. Marine, for gallant conduct and effi. cient services in the late outbreak at Harper's Ferry, and the military operations consequent thereupon.

The bill to repeal the act passed March 15, 1858, entitled "an act to amend and re-enact the 1st and 2nd sections of an act passed 22d May, 1852, entitled an act disabling any person concerned in a duel from holding of ice," was taken up, and the question being on the substitute offered by Mr. Brannon which repeals the disabling act of the General Assembly to the 10th of January, 1860 -the substitute was adopted-Ayes 23,

A communication was received from the Governor, enclosing a series of resolutions adopted by the citizens of New Haven, with an address from C. L. Chaplain, the bearer, which were ordered to be printed. The following is Mr. Chaplain's letter to Governor

To His Excellency, John Letcher, Governor of the

State of Virginia: Dear Sir:-At a late meeting of the citizens of New Haven, irrespective of political organizations, resolutions were unanimously adopted expressng their attachment to the National Union, and their sense of the obligations imposed upon them by the Constitution of the United States, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof. Also, assuring the State of Virginia "that should the time ever come when the physical force of the State of Connecticut shall be needed to repel or suppress invasion upon their peace and sovereignty, it will be most promptly and cordially given."

I have been commissioned to communicate t your Excellency, and, through you, to the people the Southern people that was not to be f Virginia the above-named resolutions, and have frightened by boasts of subjugation-which the honor to await your Excellency's appointment for the reception thereof.

With sentiments of consideration and esteem, Your obedient servant, CHAS. L. CHAPLAIN.

The bill making an appropriation for the Virginia Military Institute, was taken up, on motion of Mr. Paxton, and Mr. Wickham

offered the following ryder to the bill: "The Board of Visitors shall admit as State Cadets, free of charge for board and tution, not less than fifty young men in lieu of the number now required, with the qualifications prescribed by law—one of whom shall be selected from each of the Senatorial ever a vacancy has occurred, or is likely to

The ryder was read twice, and then, on

ly an entering wedge. This armory is to conference of the Senate and the House of be a constant drain upon our Treasury. If | Delegates, on the House bill providing for the I had had any doubt of the objects sought to | liquidation of the expenses incurred by the be attained by this bill, that doubt was dis- Executive at Harper's Ferry in defence of pelled as I listened to the speeches of gentle- | the State, and questions arising thereon, and men vesterday. Sir, we were told that the that they had passed the bill emanating days of this l'uion were numbered, but, they from that committee. The bill was taken

existence, and which, I trust, asyer will ex- the Leesburg and Point of Rocks Turnpike ist. One would suppose that we are going Company; the Leesburg and Aldie Turnpike millions, clothing and feeding the world, of said company, before any dividend shall be mankind." But, is there any fear of that- courts in the 14th Judicial Circuit; also those

> Of imposing a tax on horses, cattle, &c., brought into the State for sale,

Of allowing R. T. Brown, clerk of Jefferson county, compensation for extra services. Mr. Gibson offered a resolution providing for the presentation of a sword by the Gener-

land, which would unite, if possible, this than lawful rates was taken up. The bill

Mr. Duckwall, from the Committee of Conmade a report recommending the passage of a bill appointing the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Auditor and Attorney Gened not more than \$150,000 be so paid; and that all claims shall be presented within six down the columns of our National edifice. months; and provided when doubts arise as | and drag down all in universal ruin. to the claims, they shall be reported to the of all general, staff and field officers, and all that those laws were not unconstitutional. railroad companies. The report was concurred in, and the rules suspended to permit the bill to be read a first, second and third

time. It was then unanimously passed. Mr. Hopkins offered the following resolu-Resolved, That a joint committee of thirteen receive her without any payment on his communication of the State of South Carolina, through her commissioner, Hon, C. G. Meminger, committee it may be proper for the General As-

A bill was reported from a select committee, providing for the sale into slavery, or the removal from the Commonwealth, of free negroes convicted a second time, in a court of record, of offences punishable with stripes or imprisonment. The bill was read the

The bill making an appropriation for the completion and equipment of the Covington and Ohio railroad, came up as the unfinished business of the day,

Mr. Haymond, of Marion, took the floor and spoke at length in opposition to the bill. Without concluding his remarks the subject was laid over till Tuesday, and the louse adjourned.

from Warrenton, the County seat of Fauquier County, and three miles from the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs. It adjoins the lands of Robert Hart, Robert Holtzclaw, and others, and contains THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN AND THREE QUARTER ACRES, with an abundance of good wood AND TIMBER. 150 acres of this land is finely taken in grass with a good merdow of 25 acres. The whole FARM is well supplied with

that the duties on foreign merchandise are to bimself, personally, and to the conservative and honorable gentlemen whom he report the first day of July, 1850, and the amount of such the first day of July, 1850, and the first day of July, 1850, and the amount of such the first d now unoccupied, and a better chance for raising a | and can be known by calling upon the subscriber, CONGRESS.

REPORTED FOR THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Senate, Tuesday January 24. Mr. Sumner, of Mass., introduced a bill to provide for securing the wages of seamen; which was referred.

Mr. Rice, of Minnesota, introduced a reso lution directing the Committee on Territories to report a bill organizing the Territory of Dacotah, out of such portions of the late Territory of Minnesota as are not included in the limits of that State; which was laid

Mr. Iverson, of Ga., introduced a resoluion to pay the officers retired by the Naval Board, and afterwards restored, the difference between the amount that had been paid them, and the amount to which they would have been entitled had they not been retired. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. The Chair laid before the Senate a com-

munication from the President, in answer to a call for information relative to alleged outages upon Americans at Perugia. On moion, the communication was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. King, of New York, called up his resolution, appointing a committee to investigate the charge of the expenditure of \$41,000 by the public printer, to support certain newspapers. Said resolution was agreed to

The resolution of Mr. Douglas, for the protection of the several States of the Union from invasion, was taken up. Mr. Toombs, of Ga., said he feared the

evil the resolution touched, was too deep to be reached by any law of Congress. The Republican party had so blunted the minds of men to their constitutional obligations, that the South had no expectation of seeing the constitutional compacts carried out in good faith. This had excited a spirit among would sound better coming out of the battle than going into it. The difficulty was not with the General Government. There never was a time when the Federal Government lischarged its duty more constitutionally and faithfully than it had done for the past seven years. The difficulty was with the States, Their representatives came here as enemies to their country, and sought power only to continue their aggression. They took oaths only to break them, and were insensible to ne obligation of compacts. He knew his esponsibility in making this charge-to sustain it before the Senate, the country, and the civilized world-and he meant to

Mr. Toombs proceeded to quote the acts hat made one clause of the Constitution oid and of no effect in nine of the States of he Union. They had already violated in heir States the Constitution, under oath, ther meanly, as in Connecticut, or by penly gulping down perjuries, as in New York. They wished to bring their power ere, that here they might violate the Constitution; but they would never get it here, chile there was a drop of true blood from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. It was this party that threatened to subjugate the South. When their millions were ready, let them come. He had no fears of their attacks gressions were continued. They sought to levate to the third office of the Union, a man who had endorsed murder and rapine. and who could not travel in a portion of what they called "our common country." It was not common to such men, and he hoped it

He appealed to the true men of the North, no matter of what name, to join in the defence of the Constitution of the country: to drop the abstractions -even the realities -that menaced the safety of an empire. Let them war until this Republican treason is overthrown. If that cannot be done, then

eace and safety are incompatible. He appealed to the men of the South They stood to-day upon the fairest land that God had given to man. They had a population of twelve millions, of whom neither force nor bribe had yet induced one to forget his allegiance. They exported two hundred tria, and England. They had twelve millions of men, four times the number of our fathers, and ten times the wealth, and were able to compete with any power under

He appealed to the State, the blood of whose sons crimsoned every battle field of the United States may be the means of al Assembly to Col. Philip St. George Cocke, weight of two-thirds of the Revolution, and bringing that dire calamity about, but I pre- U. S. A., for gallant and meritorious services the blood of whose sons had recently been murderously spilt at the very spot, (Har-On motion of Mr. McKenzie, the bill pro- per's Ferry,) whence 84 years before, Virginians had marched forth to rescue the than lawful rates was taken up. The bill forbids all constructive charges, commismore sions, storage, &c. It was ordered to be en- own blood spilt upon her own soil. War had been declared against her. Let her vindicate her honor. Her sister States were in sympathy with her. Let her call on them, "One blast from her bugle horn was worth a thousand men." They are willing, they are anxious to avenge the wrong.

He exhorted his own people to prepare to maintain their rights, to stand ready for the struggle, and defend their liberties, or pull Mr. Dixon, of Connecticut, explained

some of the provisions of the act of Connec. into what is called the "common error" to be reported to the Legislature the claims | ticut, relative to fugitive slaves, contending | misquoting the language of the Declaration Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana, quoted the law, and argued that it was a violation of the Constitution.

After some further debate, Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, obtained the floor, and about 4 o'clock, the Senate adjourned.

## House of Representatives.

Mr. McClernand, of Ill., made a personal explanation with regard to a recent colloquy on the floor of the House, between himself and his colleague, (Mr. Farnsworth.) Mr. Farnsworth also made an explanation,

las yesterday, in reference to the slave code. Mr. Logan, of Ill., said the gentleman would have enough to do if he would attend to his own platform, and not interfere with the democratic party. He endorsed every sentiment uttered by Mr. Douglas yesterday. The slave code spoken of, he conceived to be Congressional legislation for the protection of slave property in the Territories prior to its organization as a State. This proposition was for the purpose of making the law universal, so far as this country is concerned, to repress their "irrepressible conflict;" it was for the purpose of taking hold of those ess with whom I am well acquainted men who incite insurrection and bring about From my knowledge of her character and

Mr. Farnsworth, of Ill., said he desired it DAUQUIER FARM FOR SALE .- Having de- placed upon the record that Mr. Dauglas feeling sure I had a treat in store, "Mar)

and spoke for four hours in defence of the interesting from the very first chapter, and Republican party's attitude on that floor, increases in interest as the story proceeds.

gentlemen not to attach so much importance "establishments," and the modus operand that appeared have any permanent, or in- and fashionable cities. The story is taken deed temporary weight. He would repeat from real life, and the events there detailed ing, and a most excellent stone quarry on the land. that if the policy of restricting slavery was came under the notice of the authoress. I wrong, then the sentiments entertained by would recommend the perusal of the book The Terms of Sale will be made accommodating. wrong, and the Demogratic party right; but city education for their daughters. our ancestors in regard to this subject were by all those who contemplate a fashionable if the former were right, then was the Democratic party wrong. He would say in re- other brands, for sale by ply to the oft repeated threat that in the jan 17

event of the election of a Republican President, the South would dissever the Confederacy, that the Northren people were never frightened or swerved from what they considered their duty, by any threats. The same principles proclaimed now by the Republican party in reference to slavery in the territories, were promulged and carried our by the administration of Mr. Monroe, as well as by previous administrations.

He said when the House was organized they would argue the question of the Black Republican supremacy, and see where the treason lie. We shall appeal to a candid world, and abide by their decision. The Representatives had come to regard them. selves as the ambassadors of sections. He thought that every representative on the floor was a representative of every man, women and child in the United States. If the Republicans acted on this principle, there would be no need of difficulty about the territories. They would be administered so as to secure the greatest good to the greatest number, and let slavery go where it was needed, and keep it from where it was not

Mr. Reagan, of Texas, asked if Mr. Corwin spoke the sentiments of his party. Mr. Corwin said he did not.

He continued, if slavery was in a Territory, he would not disturb it, and if slavery was not, he would not plant it. When he was shown that slavery was lawful in Kan. sas, he held it his duty to protect it there.

He denied the right of the United States

to have acquired territories from Mexico,

and said it was a violation of the principle that the consent of the governed was necessary to legitimate government. He declared that if the South should ever obtain Cuba, the Spanish diplomatists would demand that the negro be admitted into the Union on the level of the white with the white. He al uded to negro slavery as the means of carrying the gospel and civilization to men who would otherwise be without it. Whenever the negroe reached a point in civilization that entitled him to be free, he would be set free by his master, because he would see that he would do more labor as a free man than as a slave. Then the negro would eith er wander forth like the jew or go back to christianize and civilize Africa. The slavery question would not exist ten hours in this House, if a resolution was agreed upon, that no more territory shall be acquired for ten years. He doubted the probability of the dissolution of the Union. South Care lina was about to go out because of a tax on a pen knife. Pennsylvania, because she could not manufacture whiskey free of duty, If the States did go out, they would come back. (A voice, how?) He would not say

how, but they would come back. He warned the South that it was better to let the question of slavery in the Territories be settled by the Representatives of all the people, than by the first handful of people that squatted in a Territory. There the Yankees would argue before a cask of beer at the cart's tail, and they would beat the South as they had already done in Kansas.

Alluding to the Speakership, he wanted to know if there was no man they could elect. (A voice why dont you try it.) He had pledged himself to vote for John Sherman until many striped parties, numerous as the colors of Laban's flock, but they could a man who elonged to no party. H. F. Clark of N. Y. who belonged to ne body-loved nobody hated nobody. (Laughter.)

He continued, urging the importance of preserving the Union and at the conclusion of his speech, 44 o'clock, the House adjourn-

[COMMUNICATED.

In reply to H., we would most respectful ly ask what on earth have the "City Councils" to do with the "proper, effective and permanent disposition of the through travel." Cannot the railroad companies interested, manage their own concerns, and let us alone in our "inactivity," whether masterly or not? Does not H. know that the "opinion of this community" has been several times expressed at the polls by a very large, deed an overwhelming majority? Is no that a most effectual way of making the opinion of the people known? Does not H also know that some interested parties of tained, not long since, the passage of a special law, giving the privilege to railros companies who wished to connect, to go round cities, which would not let them g through their streets-this is said to have been done to frighten Alexandria-but the

munity would only move favorably in this

In the Gazette of the 21st inst., "Gratis,"

matter, it would, no doubt, be a good speculation to somebody, but not to

[COMMUNICATED.

in undertaking to furnish information for the benefit of "Members of Congress and Presidents of Colleges," says that the Representative of this District "not long since" fell of Independence, in reference to the equalty of mankind. Now certainly if "Gratis" means to refer the blunder charged to M: Smith's recent elaborate speech upon the Slavery question, he does the gentleman an injustice, as will appear from an examina-tion of the effort, where the part of the Declaration embracing the language in controversy, is produced, verbatim, as a necessary part of the speaker's argument in refuta tion of the heresies of anti-Slavery. Mr Smith did not represent the instrument, so hypocritically perverted to base purposes by the Black Republican party, as declaring alluding to the remarks made by Mr. Dougthat "all men are born free and equal." but that that they are "created equal." So that "Gratis" in volunteering to correct a "com mon error," exemplifies another-the inaccuracy of critics, who thus, however unin tentionally, do third parties the very positive injustice and injury of charging them with ignorance upon subjects of constant and im-JUSTICE. mediate consideration.

I found a few days since lying on my centre table, a book, written by an authortalents, I readily took up the book to read It termined to move to a new country, I now and his party were in favor of a Congres- Staunton," (the title of the book,) is written in a beautiful, smooth, classic style, and ten in a beautiful, smooth, classic style, and Mr. Corwin, of Ohio, resumed his remarks | unlike other works of the kind, it becomes He thought too much time was occupied It is a tale of a Pashionable City Boarding in personal explanations, and he appealed to School, and is a graphic description of such to newspaper articles, as but few articles of their government in general, in our large